ADVERTISING DIRECTORY. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR FIRST PAGE.

Lecture Notices.

Mater Oure.

Water Oure.

Maynetic Pender.

Maynetic Pend

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL .-20 Fourth-av. near Astor. Place. Open daily for Ladies, from 3 a.M. to 3 P.M.: for Gentlemen, from 3 to 5 P.M. Also or Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for ladies and gentlemen.

NOTICE is hereby given that THO-MAS ANDREWS is no longer our Agent, and has no authority to sell goods or collect money for our account. EARLE & CO 69 and 70 Washington-st.

MR. ROBINSON'S CERTIFICATE.-Mr. ROBINSON requests us to publish the following statement His opinion is entitled to respect, as he speaks from experi-

His opinion is entitled to respect, as he speaks from experience:—

I am no great believer in patent mediciaes, as they are commonly styled, and seidom or never notice them in the journals of the day. In this instance, however, I shall deviate from my usual course. A sense of justice compels me to admit that Scuenck's Put. Monic Syarp is an excellent remedy in the early stages of Phihisis Pulmonia, as well as Pulmonary affections. It renders the expectoration easy, alleviating all the symptoms, soothing the inflamed surfaces. It is peculiarly adopted to the cure of colds. I have employed it in my own case for this purpose, with marked advantage. I experienced much benefit from the use of two bottles of the Syrup. It is a simple remedy, and I believe it possesses the advantage of being without power to do incry, if it does no good. This is no slight desideratum. In the more advanced stages of Consumption, I am not able to certify in regard to the efficacy as an eye witners, but have reason to believe its effects are salutary. I recommend this medicine to those who are predisposed to pulmonic diseases. Let those afflicted with coughs and colds make a trial of it. I believe it is sold by Redding & Co. No. 8, State-at. Boston, Mass.

J. H. ROBINSON.

Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

C. V. Clickener & Co. 81 Barclay-st.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Schenck, 32 South-Sixth-st.

Baltimore.—Canby & Bartlett, cor. Light and Lombard-sts.

Boston.—Redding & Co. 8 State-st.

New Orleans.—J. Wright & Co. 151 Chartres-st.

Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

LOST SITUATIONS .- There are thousands of young men in this city now employed, who have lost the opportunity of obtaining comfortable situations because they could not write a good mercantile hand. Their own interests should direct them to Goldsmith's Writing Rooms 589 Broadway, with all possible dispatch. The charge is almost nominal, the benefit incalculable.

The great reduction at which S. BARKER, 301 Grand-at. Is selling his large stock of Dry Goods is creating quite an excitement among purchasers, it is certainly the beat chance to purchase chean and de-strable goods that has been offered this season. He will also open this morning, live cartons of splendid Bareges for evening dresses.

SALE, IN CONTINUATION OF THE FRANK-LIN HOUSE FURNITURE—D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—By HARMON & NASH; Store 310 Broadway—Hotel. Furniture—This Day, Monday, at 10 o'clock, in continuation of the sale yesterday, all the Furniture of the Franklin House, corner of Broadway and Dey-et. consisting of a large and general assortment of elegant Parior and Chambres Furniture, Silver Ware, &c.

SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF .- WE SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF.—We understand that Mr. G. M. Bodder, \$23 Grand-at. corner of Orchard, was completely overtun with contourer the past week. Every body seems determined to obtain bargains while they are going. Silks, Shawis, Merinoes and Velvets sold very cheap and went off quickly. This is all right. Mr. B. is determined to sell out the whole of his stock this month, and the consequence is they obtain great bargains. Merinoes, Velvets, Shawis, Silks, Paramatas, Alpacas, Delaines, Poplins, Broadcioths, Cassimeres, Sainteets, Vestings, Fiannels, Blankets, Calicos, Cravats, Gloves, Handker-chiefs, &c. together with every other kind of Dry Goods remaining on hand. All must be sold. Greater bargains the coming week than ever. Ledies now is the time. Jil 21

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS .- Gentle-GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Gentlements have been in the habit of paying exorbitant prices for their Under Shirts and Drawers, Searfs and Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gioves, Hosiery, &c.; but if they will look over the assortment of Hittheock & Leadneaters, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-sis. they will find that they can get everything of the kind there, and for about one-half the price they have to pay at a gentlemen's furnishing store.

d27 tf

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Tallors, 203 Broadway, make up the FINEST Goods at the Lowest Prices for cash. n4 cod MW&Sif

To THE LADIES .- The India Rubber House Gloves are invaluable to ladies at this season, preserving the hands soft and white while engaged in domestic affairs, are impervious to hot or cold water, are a speedy cure for chapped or rough sauds, and are almost as handsome as black kid. For sale by D. Hoddman, 27 Ma'den-ane. Price five and six shillings. 18 St.

VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS Cloth, Sik and Merino do, of the most desirable style and patterns and at greatly reduced prices, may be foun at Hirtchicote & Leadestater's, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard's twhere also every variety of Dry Goods, Siks Shawis, Merinoes, De Laines, Cashmeres, Calicoce an everything else, in fact, that ladies wear or families us can be obtained cheaper than in any other part of the City Their Sixpenny Calicoces and Shilling De Laines, as well a many of their other cheap goods, are most desirable fo holiday presents for domestics.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenolog

THE STATE CONVENTION ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL .- This Convention, which was in session at Syracuse, adjourned on the morning of Friday, after considering the Fugitive Slave Law for four days, and the question of Slavery incidentally. Resolutions, and an Address, was adopted for a modification of the Law. Among the resolves adopted were the following:

Resolved. That as all of us are liable on any day to find ourselves so placed that we must violate our, daty to the panting fugitive, or else in some way oppose the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and, in consequence of opposition, subject ourselves to the loss of one thousand dollars, the loss of another thousand by civil process, the expenses of suits, and imprisonment for six months—therefore it is the dictate of prudence, as well as of good fellowship in a righteous cause, that we should unite ourselves into an association, in each of our neighborhoods, pledged to stand by its members in opposing this law, and to share with any of them the pecuniary losses they may necessarily incar under the operations of this law.

Reselved, That a Central Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare immediately, and to send throughout the State for eignatures, a memorial to our Legislature, praying them at once to cenact a law making it criminal, and punishable as kidnapping would be, for any man, official or not, to take or assist to take any person out of the State as a Fugitive from Slavery, who has not been proved to be, by a jury trial, or what is understood to be "due process of law."

Reselved, That this Committee appoint a sub-Committee, or a Committee of other suitable powers to appear before the Legislature, during their present session, to urge upon the members of that body the enactment of such a law, and of any other laws which may be found necessary to protect the liberty of citizens of this State.

The ultra Liberty Partyites, under the leader ship of Gerrit Smith, were for going further, con-

ship of Gerrit Smith, were for going further, considering the results arrived at above unsatisfactory, inasmuch as that portion of the Address to the People of the State, speaking about the American Heligion as being one of the great ob-stacles to the abolishing of Slavery, was loudly objected to by many of the Delegates to the first Convention.

Convention.

Accordingly the ultras, when they found they could accomplish their purpose, remained in the City Hall (Syracuse) after the other Convention had adjourned Thursday evening, and with three or four hundred present, organized anew. The original address and all the Resolutions of the old Convention were adopted, with the exception of the indorsement of the speech of Mr. Sedgwick as uttering the sentiments of the Delegates, which it seems was done by the first Convention. which it seems was done by the first Convention.
Frederick Douglass presided over the new Convention, and J. C. Hathaway and L. P. Judson acted as Sectaries.
Gerrit Smith said that the New Convention

Gerrit Smith said that the New Convention was not reaponsible for the proceedings of the one which had just adjourned. God would not smile on the closing proceedings of that Convention.—
He believed that it would be the abandonment of God's cause not to adopt the address which had been objected to. In the new organization he felt that all were true men, and they certainly had the opportunity of expressing themselves fully and freely upon these points on which they feel it necessary to speak to the world.

SLAVERY IN UTAH .- The Washington corres

pondent of the Evening Post writes as follows: "In a recent conversation with an intelligent person from Salt Lake, I learned that many of the emigrants from the South, had brought Slaves with them into the Territory, still held them there, and entertained no fear whatever that they should be disturbed in what they called their property, before Utah should be ready for admission as a State, when she is just as likely to be a Slave as a Free State. The population is ascertained to be about twenty-five thousand. I presume the same statement of facts will apply to New Mexico, except as to population, which is more numerous than in Utah.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Constitute of the authorized agent to receive advertisements in the authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune. General Committee of Democratic Whig

Young Men,—In consequence of preëngagement of Rooms the above Committee will meet at the BROAD. WAY HOUSE on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan 15, instead of Monday evening, according to adjournment WM. D. ANDREWS, Chairman pro tem.

JACOB E HOWARD, Secretaries pro tem.

P In Democratic Whig General Committee. Broadway House, Dec. 17, 1850.—Resolved. That it be recommended to the Whig General Committee for 1851 to meet at the Broadway House on the second TUESDAY in January, (14th inst.) at 7½ o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Chairman.

C. Y. WEMPLE, JOSEPH M. PRICE, Secretaries.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European irculation will be issued TO-MORROW MOR-NING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Niorara sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12

From Europe.

The Collins's Steamer Atlantic is nearly exteen days out from Liverpool for this port, and can scarcely be delayed much

In Congress, Saturday.

The SENATE did not sit, but devoted the day to the duty of recovering from the tremendous fatigues resulting from its labors in the earlier part of the week.

The House heard two or three speeches on Cheap Postage, and then adjourned to reflect on them.

San Juan de Nicaragua.

We have received from Mr. C. H. Halsey, of Long Island, a more detailed account than we gave in our last of the treatment of American citizens at the port of San Juan, by the British authorities at that place. Mr. Halsey seems anxious to make as great a mountain out of a molehill as possible, but the substance of his statement is that the Americans, coming down the river in large numbers in the middle of a rainy night, were compelled to deliver up their arms before they were permitted to land. The 'Police' stopped their landing at all, but the Californians wouldn't be stopped, so that they had to give it up, like a 'floodwood' militia captain when his 'soldiers' won't mind him. Such is the gist of Mr. Halsey's account, which he garnishes with observations that the British officials at San Juan "subject Americans to the control of negroes," &c .- as if it would not be so under the rule of Nicaragua as well. Color has little to do with command in that part of the world, contrary to our democratic usages. Mr. Halsey fails to inform us how he got away from San Juan and how long he would probably have staid there if there had been no British in that region.

-The facts essential to an understanding of this matter are as follows:

The State of Nicaragua-that is, the inhabited territory so named-lies almost wholly Westward of the Lake Nicaragua, between it and the Pacific Ocean, though it stretches some miles North of the Lake-The river San Juan drains the Lake, running south-eastwardly into the Gulf of Mexico, about 150 miles. North of the River and East of the Mountains which approach the Lake is the 'Mosquito Coast.' so called, which Great Britain has long ruled in the name of a succession of savage Chiefs or pretended Chiefs whom she has christened Kings of Mosquito. But neither by the Nicaraguans nor the Mosquitos and their British masters has the valley of the San Juan been peopled at any time within the memory of man. It is a dense forest or mass of luxuriant tropical vegetation. filled with wild beasts but rarely penetrated by man save in navigating the river. A small village (San Carlos) marks the point of its departure from the Lake; another collection of huts (San Juan de Nicaragua, the British 'Greytown') is found at its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico. and there may be half a dozen huts, inhabited by negroes and demi-savages, at two or three intermediate points where the piragua' or 'bungo' navigation is interrupted by rapids; all the rest is wilderness. San Juan (the port) belongs, we say, to Nicaragua; but Great Britain claims it as a part of Mosquito, and has held undisturbed possession of it for a number of years past, maintaining a half commercial, half military post there. In her dispute with Nicaragua our Government has never meddled, but it became necessary, in view of the strong probability that a great Ship Canal connecting the two Oceans would terminate at this port, to provide that no interruption impediment or hazard to the enterprise should be encountered at this point. This was one of the main objects of the Nicaragua Ship Canal Treaty negotiated last Summer by Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer respectively, and signed by Gen. Taylor among the last acts of his life. The first and most material section of that Treaty reads as fol-

lows:

Axticle I.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare, that neither the one aor the other will ever obtain or maintain for Itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal: agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or accept, or fortify, or colonities, or disturbed the same any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or accept, or fortify, or colonities, or disturbed the subscription of the same or in the vicinity thereof, or accept, or fortify, or colonities, or all the filter make use of any protection which either has or may have to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupating, fortifying, or colonities, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising domition over the same in or will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence, that either may possess with any State or Government through the said canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or hooding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal waits shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the one.

-This Article, we maintain, is conclusive as to the main point in question. No matter whether San Juan de Nicaragua belongs to Mosquito, Nicaragua or any other power, neither Great Britain nor the United States can occupy, fortify, assume or exercise any jurisdiction over it, whether in her own right or as the protector and ally of some other power. Great Britain will therefore relinquish her pretensions to San Juan or Greytown, as she has clearly contracted to do. She was under no constraint, no inducement even, to make the Nicaragua Treaty with us unless she meant in good faith to abide by its stipulations. Before agreeing to that Treaty, she could have held the mouth of the San Juan against the world, and called it 'Greytown' as long as she pleased; but she wisely considered the construction of an Ocean Ship Canal of far greater importance to her than the possession of that port, and agreed to give it up. She has already taken off American vessels the trifling duty imposed by her authority on vessels visiting that port; she has rebuked the insolence of her officials who annoved and bullied the captains and crews of our little steamboats hitherto sent down to try the navigation of the San Juan; and she will have to withdraw her authorities from the port altogether, according to the plain letter of the Treaty. Meantime, we do not learn that any serious annoyance, any wanton insult, was suffered by our eitzens who lately came down the San Juan to the port; on the contrary, they were helped on their way, and fared very much better than they would have done if there had been no British within a hundred miles of that point. Still, they will be obliged to shut up shop there, and it will not require any pot-house swaggering, any penny-a-line bluster, to effect this result. On the contrary, all such exhibitions will but embarrass and impede both the construction of the Canal and the British evacuation of the port. If wisdom and moderation prevail with the American public, as they will with our Government, the matter will soon be straightened out.

That Gas. Our readers have been favored with at least twice as much talk in favor of the proposed Gas Contract as against it-the famous Gas Report (fathered by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen,) Mayor Kingsland's Message, and Mr. Lamp-Commissioner Childs's 'Annual Report,' in good part devoted to a clapperclawing of ex-Mayor Woodhull's Veto Message. The modesty and propriety of such a replication to a Mayor's Message in a Street Commissioner's Annual Report has not yet crawled through our hair, to say nothing of the civility and decency of the Lamp-man saying that he don't see how the Mayor "could be ignorant of the great advantages" of the Gas job-said "advantages" being undoubtedly more visible, palpable and pocketable to the Lamp-man than to the Mayor.

But we are willing to leave the argument where it stands, the Gas Company, through the Lamp Commissioner, having the last word. All we ask is that the Mayor and Council shall fairly consult their constituents and be guided by their opinion. If they can bring themselves to believe that the People of our City really desire or assent, in this day of rapid and immense progress, especially in this very matter of producing artificial light, to tie themselves up with a fifteen years' Contract for Streetlighting, more than two years before the present Contract expires, let them go forward in the way they are importuned to go. But if they feel and know, as we know, that ninety-nine of every hundred citizens insist that no such Contract be now made, how can they go forward? All that is asked on our side is time. Let the People have a chance to act on this matter in the next Charter Election; we ask nothing more. Give us a chance to take the sense of the City. We require but that. And, gentlemen of the Council! if you refuse it-if you rush on to consummate this vetoed Contract-the People will not forget it—they will remember it and you as long as you live!

Census of Vermont for 1850,-[Official.]

	No. of	Population			
	lowns.		in 1840.	Gain.	Loss
lennington	. 17	13,587	16,911	1,676	****
utland	25	\$3,068	29,195	3,873	17.51
range	. 17	27,235	27,973		688
Vashington		24,649	23,506	1,143	****
h ttenden		29,034	22,971	6,863	
amville	. 11	10,955	10,475	480	
ddison	. 23	26,549	24,986	1,563	
ranklin		28,708	24,531	4.174	****
rleans		15,703	13.844	1,864	
seex		4,650	4,236	424	
rand Isle	. 5	4,140	3,883	257	****
indham	201	29,072	27,471	1,601	****
aledonia	. 21	23,599	21,689	1,910	
'indsor	. 24	38,321	40,193	2227	1,072
Total	254	314,322	291,894	25,028	2,560
ofal population in otal population in	1850.			*******	314,322
otal population in	1540				291,894
				_	
Galthanne					22,423
eaths during year.	June	1, 1849 10	June 1.	1850	3,096

Galn Deaths during Potal number	year, June 1	1849 to Ju	ne 1, 1850	3,09
Local pumper		•	_	
	Сепвия о	f Michig	un.	
COUNTIES.	1537.	1840.	1845.	1850
Allegan		1,783	5,185	5,04
Barry	512	1,678	2,602	5,07
Bernien		5,011	7,941	11,41
Branch		5,715	9,070	12,47
Calhoun		10,599	15,719	19,16
Cass	5,296	5,310	8,078	10,90
Chippews	366	584	1.0.7.	2.14
Cita ton	529	1.614	3,611	5,11
Euton	913	2,379	4,613	7,05
Geresee	2,754	4,268	9,266	12,03
Hilladale	4,729	7,240	11,125	18,99
ngham	200	2,498	5,367	11,63
Onin		1,923	5,004	8,48
school	3,685	13,150	16,852	19,43
Kalamazoo	6 567	7,380	10,192	13,17
Sent		2,587	6,153	12,0
Lapeer	2,602	4,265	5,314	7,01
Lerawee	14,540	17,889	25,011	26,31
Livingston		7,450	10,789	13,47
Mackinaw	664	923	1,667	3,59
Macomb	1,892	9,716	13,509 13,356	15,58
Monree	200 152	23,646		14,76
lukisnd		704	30,288	31,20
htaws		104	1,438	6,49
antiac		892	1,218	2,01
hiawassee		2.195	8,829	5,23
Clair		4,616	7,680	10.68
t. Joseph		7,065	10,097	12,70
en Buren	1.902	1,910	5,743	5,80
Washte naw	21.817	23,571	26,979	28,56
Wayte	25.400	24,173	52,257	42,77
majare comme			- Annual Control	75,77

White population 174,169 212,267 304,290 Add to 1837, colored persons, 379; Indians not taxed, 27; for two townships not returned 425, and the total is increased to 175,000.

The Whig Almanac for 1851. A tabular statement of the Governments or

NORTH-AMERICA, with designations of the character of each, its Capital, and the name and title of the Chief Executive, will be found in this Almanac. The information thus condensed will prove useful to those desiring a hand-book of the political divisions of the Continent of North-Americaparticularly of Central America, comprising Nicaragus, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and other sections to which attention is now forcibly attracted." The usual statistics of Population, and the number of Square Miles of each territory, are also given.

ADDISON GILMORE of Boston, the President of the Western Railroad Corporation, whose sudden death is announced by the telegraph, has held a conspicuous position for several years among the financiers and capitalists of Massachusetts .-Commencing in a humble station in life, his industry, energy and shrewdness soon made him prominent as a successful business man, and on the introduction of the Railroad system in Massachusetts he took an efficient part in perfecting its arrangements, which have since been greatly indebted to his enterprise, sagacity and practical skill for their efficiency. In the responsible station which he filled as President of one of the most important Railroad corporations in the country, his death must be considered a public loss.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO .- Capt. Mager of the schr. Panama, from Aux Cayes, Dec. 22, reports that port as healthy, and has been so for a ong time. The rumor that the Cholera was rag. ing there, proves to be false. Coffee has declined in price from 70 @74 per hundred; Haytien, \$10 @ \$11 per hundred.

Capt. Smith of the brig Almatia, which arrived yesterday from Jacmel, reported the market overstocked with American produce. Provisions were selling at a great sacrifice. Coffee was very high and scarce; Logwood the same. Everything was quiet when Capt. S. left.

VERMONT .- A State Temperance Convention has been called by the Executive Committee, to meet at Middlebury on the 15th of January inst. for the purpose of adopting measures to sustain the Liquor Law enacted by the Legislature, &c.

Wrecks at Key West-Yearly Statement. KEY WEST, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1850.

ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq. ELLWOOD WALTER, ESQ.

Secretary Board of Underwriters, New-York.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully submit to my employers my usual report, and a condensed report for the last six years, with such brief remarks upon the passing affairs of this part of the United States as will be interesting to commercial men. The number of vessels put into this port in dis-tress, and have been ashore on the reef in the past

year, is thirty.

There has nothing occurred out of the usual

ourse of events since my last report.
The coast survey progresses slowly.
The light on Carrysford Reef will not be finish-

ed for some time. Government is building a Light House on Sand Key near this place.
Fort Taylor is now safe from hurricanes, as the foundation is finished, and it is now being filled up.

The Government works at the Tortugas are progressing.
The health of this place has been good during

the year, with the exception of the month of Au-There are, in my opinion, more vessels and men

There are, in my opinion, more vessels and men in the wrecking business than are necessary. The population of the Island is increasing, and unless business should increase, there must soon be a large number of unemployed persons.

In my last report I glanced at the value of this place as a naval station. I have not changed my views. This port ought to be looked after by Government. It is a very important point; and when the Tehuantepec Canal or Railroad, and other connections, are completed to the Pacific, other connections, are completed to the Pacific, with the increase of commerce that must follow, key West, the only port of safety for vessels of heavy draft, from Pensacola to Cape Henry, should be protected. Respectfully, your ob't servt. JOHN C. HOYT.

Statement Of Vessels Wrec ed on the Florida Reef, and also of Vessels having put into the port of Key West in distress, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1850.

Schr Ship Enina M. Howes Meniv Taylor Morean Morean Man Men Athos Naw Orlea Raw York Naw York Teras Leerpoolj Leerpoolj Antwerp Antwerp Antwerp Antwerp Antwerp Philadelphi Britadelphi Britadelphi St. Marks

The control of the co 1, 200 (100 m) CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

" fetiled by arbitration. | f steported value

Total amount of salvage and expenses 200,530
Total amount of salvage and expenses 200,530
Total value of vessels and cargoes 923,809
NOTE.—The British ship Erin Go Bragh, tapt Thompson, six days ashore, got off without taking assistance—ship tight. Value of vessel and cargo, \$111,000.
Your obedient servant. JOHN C. HOYT, Agent for Underwriters. Key West December 31, 1859.

CAUGHT -The four gentlemen who escaped from the Jail on Sunday evening week, have all been returned to their quarters. We rather guess they will stay put this time. [Nowalk (O.) Gezette, 7th

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 20, To Mesers. Greeley & McElrath

General View of the Religious Movement in Enginnd.
London Corressiondence of The Tribune.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

GENTLEMEN-Although the religious agitation arising from what is here called "the Papal ag. gression" is a little less lively than it was, and the acts of violence committed at St. Barnabas have had no other result than to occasion the persecution of a worthy servant of God and of the Church, it is none the less true that a religious discussion has been opened in England, of a more serious char. acter, than any which has taken place in Europe since the last Council, the Council of Trent. This is by no means near its close : on the other hand, the coincidence of the Socialist movement with the religious awakening will give an immense compass to this great movement of the human mind. The Revolution under the violent form of armed force, and in the name of certain abstract principles, purely mechanical and barren in themselves, such as universal suffrage, sovereignty of the people, and the like, has found in this new enterprise of the human mind, its most formidable and its most efficient adversary. You know the two circumstances which have

determined this crisis. The first fact is an actual event, that is, thereestablishment of the hierarchy in England by the creation of thirteen bishops, under the Primacy of Cardinal Wiseman, Arch bishop of Westminster. The second fact is almost nothing in itself, it is a private letter of an old member of Mr. Bennett's congregation addressed to the Bishop of Durham. But this private letter has been published, and the author of it is the Prime Minister of the Queen. It has produced the effect of a spark of fire upon a train of gunpowder. Since that moment, there is not a muni cipality, there is not a corporation in the United Kingdom, which has not published its Address to the Queen, not a busy body who has not issued his pamphlet or written his letter to Lord John Russell, to Cardinal Wiseman, or to The Times or The Morning Chronicle, not a preacher who has not put forth half a dozen more or less thunderous discourses. Cardinal Wiseman, and the new bishops have calmly proceeded to take possession of their new powers, while Catholic ceremonies and sermons have been multiplied. The Cardinal holds a grand ordination of priests to morrow in Manchester Square, Spanish Chapel. The Cabinet has been in deliberation several times, and has no doubt arrived at some conciutimes, and has no doubt arrived at some concu-sion. But nothing has yet transpired with regard to the decision. Still I am led to believe that one result of these deliberations has been the dismissal of Mr. Bennett (the incumbent of Kingsbridge and St. Barnabas) demanded by the Bishop of London. This last step is too grave not to have been concerted with the Queen as the Supreme authority in the affairs of the Church, and conse-

quently with the Ministry.

I will endeavor to give you an impartial and decided view of the causes of this agitation, of the justice or injustice of the proceedings, of the trath and falsehood in the opinions of the different parties, of the real facts which lie behind all appearance of the impediate and remota ances, and in fine, of the immediate and remote

ances, and in hise, of the immediate and remote consequences of this movement.

If I belonged to any of the acknowledged and classified parties, I should be able at once to present you with my ideas and facts in a positive form, as dictated by party-spirit. But it would remain to be seen, if I should be able to commutating the state of the properties. nicate to you snything that would be interesting or even intelligible in America. I will give you to day my personal opinion, that is to say the opinion of a Frenchman, a Roman Catholic by baptism, areligious Socialist by conviction, and by natural tendencies, since 1829 a Republican by the force of circumatances, condemned to transportation for life in consequence of protesting against an expedition with the object of restoring the Pope to the Pontifical throne; again become the Pope to the Pontincal throne; again become a Christian in exile, and even a Catholic, with some differences which I cannot here explain; and a Catholic Christian after having reconciled all the essential principles of the Socialist Political economy, with the dogmas, the morality, and the ceremonies of the Church, in almost all respectively. spects. I will frankly avow that the revolution experienced in my mind is not yet sufficiently craborated to enable me to announce it clearly in a few words; that these few words would not be easily comprehended; and that finally my now moral and intellectual position is not of a sufficiently remote date to give me the duty, or perhaps the right of publicly explaining myself. I will place myself in the point of view of an English-man, devoted to the greatness of his country, and will judge outside, and if possible, above the different parties, attempting to conciliate the elements of the past and those of the future, and to do justice to the three great countries constitu-tionally united, but religiously divided, which are called the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

This division is the great difficulty of the past, the great historical difficulty of British civiliza-tion; it has been far more than it now is, a great embarassment for the statesmen of Great Britain the enemies of this nation may take advantage of

the enemies of this nation may take advantage of it to attempt to embarass and restrain its immense development on the globe: its friends, on the other hand, may attempt to remove or diminish the difficulties. With no further explanation, I will place myself in this last point of view, which is that of my convictions, of my sympathies, or if you please, of my interests.

The two facts which I have alluded to above, as being at the origin of the great Religious Revelation which has just put forth its first impulse, its first sprout, with so much energy, represent the last drops of water which make a full vase overflow, the last ounces which cause the loaded balance to turn. For a long time the vase has been filling, the two scales of the balance have been loading, under the incessant action of the two re ligious elements, to which the emancipation of the

ligious elements, to which the emancipation of the Catholics gave a very lively impulse.

The two parties vigilant, ardent, in the state of Apostleship, if I may so express it, in English society considered religiously, are the Roman Catholics on the one hand, and the members of the Evangelical Alliance on the other, forming an almost complete emergency of the 15 counter the content of the 15 counter the counte Evangelical Alliance on the other, forming an almost complete compound of the different sects of
Protestantism. The central point of all attacks is
the Church of England; and I may say it without
hostility, the sleeping party which has been suddenly sroused by what is called the Papal aggression, is the Church of England.

We should not believe, however, that the
Church of England has remained inert during the
19th century. The masses, the results cores of

19th century. The masses, the regular corps of Bishops and of ministers have without doubt been in this state of comparative inertia, accomplishing peaceably, and above all, honorably and seriously, the domestic duties of the Parish Church, of the School, of the Almshouse, attempting like all established powers, to set aside all slippery ques-tions, to postpone difficulties by dilatory methods, and to escape the force of permanent creation and the continual development which God has placed in the immortal soul of man and of Humanity. But it was not possible that in the bosom of this great body which forms the Established Church of a powerful nation, living under the protection of the most ancient constitution of Europe, at ter that of the Papacy,—it was not possible that the symptoms of active and creative life should remain without manifestation. Two different tendencies have long been exhibited already,—the tendency to a restoration of the Catholic elements which can be reconciled with the general principles of English Reform, - a Re form which we must not confound with the German or Swiss Reform, or with the paltry and wretched Protestantism of the Consistory of France. This first tendency has produced the Puseyites or Anglican Catholics

This tendency to an excessis of the Bible and of the Gospels, in harmony with the labors of philosophy and of philosophy and of philosophy to a latitude very favorable to the liberty of the human mind, and another tendency more recent, complies with the effects to

tendency more recent, combine with the efforts to comprehend the present and the future, not only comprehend the present and the future, not only questions of pure metaphysics and philosophy, but also social questions. This tendency is represented in its two fold form, by a sort of evangelical party, acting in the very bosom of the Established Church, and by a new group, more Catholic, more inwardly faithful to the dogmas and the institutions of the Established Church, but at the second transfer of the Established Church, but at the same time more on a level with the Se cial questions. This group is formed by Prof. Maurice and by his friends, the Christian Socialists, or rather those Socialists who belong to the Church of England. Dr. Pusey on the one hand,

and Prof. Maurice on the other, represent the two living elements, the two heads of the Church of England. Of these two heads, the one regards the Past, the other the Future. They are not yet reconciled in the present, but nothing is more e. Ty, in my coinies, the this. in my opinion, than this reconciliation.
Yours, faithfully. JULES LECHEVALIER. 1
Fro be Continued. 1

IRELAND.

Position and Prospects of the Tenant League, To the Editor of The Tribune : It is all up with the "League," say one class

of speculators. Look at their failure in Limerick-They concentrated all their force, yet could not re' turn a Tenant-Leauger. Their candidate was beaten by both the Tory and Whig Landlord candidates. The people are not with them. On the other hand, the through-and-through Leaguers. in whom-as in all who embark heart and hand in any enterpise-the "wish is often father to the thought," or, as an older poet said, "hope is the offspring of desire"-are confident that they shall so carry with them the voice of Ireland, and the sympathies of England and Scotland, when they address Parliament-to meet "for the dispatch of business" within six weeks-that said Parlia" ment will not dare to separate without embodying the principles of the League in a law.

Now, as I long ago set before the readers of The Tribune the principles of the League, and expressed my conviction that it was likely to work out much practical good for this country,distinguishing, at the same time, those portions of its plan which were not likely to carry with them the approval of the sound-thinking in Great Britain, any more than at home, and so not likely to succeed with a majority, or even a considerable minority, of the House of Commons, from those that are so righteous and reasonable that hardly the most unscrupulous advocate of Irish landlord. ism dares to controvert them-and as I see, by an article in the New-York Family Courier, that this subject is becoming more interesting to Americans than I had ventured to hope-I feel inclined to state how things are with the League, and how they are likely to be.

And, first of all, the failure to return Mr. Ryan, the Tenant candidate, last week in Limerick, is no criterion of the League's popularity, or power to return future members of Parliament. And the simple reason is, that the bill for the extension of the franchise, passed last session, has not yet come into operation. The lower class of voters had been swept away by famine and emigration-not above 500 voters in the County of Limerick; the £50 and £20 freeholders always went with the aristocrats. To many, therefore, it appeared hopeless from the first, and it was thought unwise in the Council of the League to make the attempt: especially to attach so much importance to the result. It will be quite a different affair when the great body of the tenant farmers come to be possessed of votes.

The first principle of the League is, rent to be fixed by a valuation, regulated by the price of produce. This, though precisely that part of the principles of the League which has few or no advocates in England and Scotland,-perhaps not one within the walls of Parliament-is the most popular with the small farmers of Ireland; and in case of a general election, after the Francise Extension of a general election, after the randal act has come into play, that class will be even on this ground, heart and soul with the League's candidates.

The second principle, however, is the one that

The second principle, however, is the one that must insure the success of the League, sooner or later—that is, compensation to the tenant for his outlay of science, labor and money, in farm improvements. And this, too, is popular with the farmers—nor less, that which follows it, that is, restriction of the landlord's power of ejecting, so as to secure to the tenant fixity of tenure while he pays his rent. It is obvious, therefore, that whenever the tenant farmers of Ireland shall have got the power of voting, a mighty change will take place in the men returned to Parliament. But it is far from certain whether a bill embodying these so equitable principles—which are not distinctly denounced, even by the Landlord Press, will in the approaching session, gain the sanction of Commons, Queen and Lords—whether it may not require a Parliament returned by the extended franchise, so that the battle of the Tenant-

may not require a Parliament returned by the ex-tended franchise, so that the battle of the Tenant-right may have first to be fought at the Hustings. And recent events peril the efficiency of the League. The "No Popery" excitement in Eng-land has flung the brand of controversy into Ireland. The Roman Catholics sympathise with their English hysthren recently the their English brethren,-regarding the outcry against their newly organized Hierarchy—by the Pope, who alone has the power of organising it, cise of their religion,—as persecution. The Protes-ants and Presbyterians do not like to miss the op-portunity to which they are called by their English brethren,—whose liberality is the protection of the conand which they declare necessary to the full exerportunity to which they are called by their English brethren,—whose liberality is the chief support of their Home Missions,—especially with the unusual phenomenon of the First Minister of the Crown beckening them to embrace it,—of setting forth the errors of Romanism and the aggressive enormities of the Papacy. There is danger,—in the sase of clerywhen especially—of men coming

enormities of the Papacy. There is danger,—in the case of clergymen especially—of men coming hot from these discussions, evincing a spirit unfavorable to a cordial union for common country.

Then, another element of danger to union has arisen from the course matters have recently taken, regarding United Education in School and College. As long as the Roman Catholic Primate, and the most influential bishops and their clergy were for it, and the opposition was mainly confined to Dr. Machale and those he could influence, things went on smoothly. But now the Primate and the whole body of Bishops are pledged, by the Pastoral of the Thurles Synod to oppose any education which they do not exclusively superintend and control,—which they cannot impregnate and pervade with the principles and spirit of their religion. On the National Schools and Queen Colleges, the Government, the liberal Protestants and the whole Presbyterian body have set their hearts. It would be blind absurdity to deny that the discussions that are rife on this subject have chilled the ardor for cooperation, so extensive as to deserve the name of National, on

any subject.
Still, in spite of the attempts of John O'Consell, in spite of the attempts of John O Con-nell to scatter the seeds of religious strife over the field occupied by the League—the with-drawment of the Freeman—the taunts of the Orange Press of Ulster at the disciples of Knox uniting with the Repealers who want the Church of Pio Nono established on the ruins of Protestantism,—and the efforts of the Aristocracy, and those who confound "respectability" with shaking hands in the market place, and dining at times with the Aristocracy, the League is working, unitedly, vigorously, and successfully for the emancipation of the commonalty of Ireland from the feudal vassalage of Aristocratic landlords, and therewith a new career of social and moral Na-

HOW THE ENGLISH "CRUSADE" IS LIKELY TO TELL ON IRELAND. It is a pity that the Pope's decree, and Dr. Wiseman's first address explanatory of its design and provisions, had not stated distinctly that Roman

Catholics alone were the contemplated objectsthat his Cardinalate, and the Hierarchy, with "territorial" divisions,-larger as dioceses, or smaller ones as parishes,-had only members of their own Church in view. I do not say that in this case there would have been no alarm in the Ratablished Church no demonstration of dissatisfaction on the part of Government, no appeal to "Protestant principles and spirit" to resist the "encroachments and spread of Popery." But it would have shut out all discussion about "laws," and "constitution," and the "mixed jurisdiction, partly temporal and partly spiritual, of a Foreign Potentate over the realm and people of England," which is alleged now to be "the aggressive claim" and an "usurpation." There is this difference between what the Pope

There is this difference between what the Pope has done in England, and similar doings in America, that in England there was an Established Roman Catholic Church,—with incessant contest between its claim of "jurisdiction" and that of the Catholic Church,—with incessant contest between its claim of "jurisdiction" and that of the Catholic Church,—with Paderna. civil power,—violently subverted at the Reforma-tion—the Protestant Church placed in its room; but its former ante reformation statutes never for-mally relinquished. And now, the terms of the "Bull" and the address of the Cardinal it constituted, seemed the re-assertion for the newly consti